

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARSH B. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVERHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

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## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

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It is a sad fact, that many of those who are called upon to support the cause of the slave, are not only ignorant of the principles of the cause, but are also ignorant of the principles of the cause.

### Selections.

Speech of Hon. J. R. Giddings of Ohio.

House of Representatives, June 23, 1852.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Chairman, will do I recollect the day after these laws had been passed, I was in the city of New York, and I saw the people of the free States were subjected to the same laws as the people of the slave States. My heart struck me, and I felt that the public mind was not yet enlightened on this subject.

Now is the winter of our discontent made manifest.

Heaven informed the motley crew around that this question of slavery was settled, and that they were no more to be troubled with it.

So, while these things were going forward, the Secretary of State was looking for, and expecting a return for the services he had rendered the slave power.

Agitation has brought to the surface another precious victim. The President of the United States has his whole influence on the promotion of those compromise measures which I have alluded to.

The Democrats, also, have cause for opposing agitation. Their ablest, their most experienced statesman has fallen a victim to it. Gen. Cass the man who of all their candidates I deemed best qualified for the Presidency, in an evil hour signed a letter pledging himself to those compromise measures.

At the Baltimore Convention his friends led him to his political grave; and "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," as they quietly deposited his remains in their final resting place.

These men all died of "eating Southern dirt."

Agitation is the great and mighty instrument for carrying to world these reforms. Agitation is necessary to purify the political atmosphere of this nation as storms are to purify the natural atmosphere.

But this agitation to freedom, so dominant in the Whig and Democratic parties, led to the organization of the friends of liberty into a separate political party in 1848.

It is an important fact, that neither the Whig nor Democratic party profess to pay any respect or attention to moral principles in their legislation.

This resolution is in direct and unqualified conflict with the entire policy of the Whig and Democratic parties relative to slavery.

We, sir, would drive the slave question from discussion in this Hall. I never had a constitutional existence here. Separate this Government from all interference with slavery; let the Federal power wash its hands of its contamination; leave it with the States, who alone have the power to sustain it; then, sir, will agitation cease in regard to it here; our time will no more be occupied with it, and, like a band of freemen, a band of brothers, we could meet here, legislate for the prosperity, the improvement of mankind, for the elevation of our race.

Mr. Chairman, I have served in this Hall some fifteen years. During that period, I think at least two-thirds of the time of this body has been occupied by the subject of slavery and other matters connected with that institution.

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Efforts, until this Government shall be re-elected and disenthralled from the foul stain of chattel slavery. Against oppression, in all its forms, and in all its places, we have sworn eternal hostility.

The Whigs talk about "arranging alliances and standing on foreign soil," but they dare not touch the subject of the propriety of extending our moral power, our political influence to maintain the law of nations.

I am aware that we are often charged with being men of one idea—indeed, we are sometimes called the party of one idea—and I refer to these facts to vindicate ourselves from that charge.

At this session a bill, carrying out our views on this subject, passed this body by a vote of nearly two to one. The Senate will doubtless comply with the popular will of the nation by passing this measure of benevolence, which will cause thousands of hearts to swell with gratitude and joy.

In 1848 nearly three hundred thousand freemen cast their votes for our presidential candidate. Since that period our moral and political power has greatly increased.

The cloud, when, in 1848, was like unto a man's hand in size, has now overspread the whole North, and will soon extend over the nation, and finally over the world.

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Put, sir, we organized, for the maintenance of doctrines important not merely to the people of a township, a county, or a State, but to MAN wherever he is found.

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Standing upon elevated principles—professing, avowing, and proclaiming the potent gospel which we present to the people—we cannot countenance a compromise of that moral and political influence which now commands the respect of all honest men, and of our own consciences.

Mr. Chairman, I know not the course which the people whom I represent will pursue. From the post only can I judge of their future action.

That people do their own thinking and their own voting. They know their rights, and will maintain them so far as moral and political action on their part will do it.

At Baltimore, a portion of the Whig party contended manfully against committing themselves to the outrages and crimes of the fugitive law and compromise measures.

And had the anti-slavery Whigs in this House and the Senate properly and conscientiously met the supercilious pretensions of the slave power with decision and firmness, I have little doubt they would have inspired a feeling at Baltimore which would have repudiated a platform that has stamped indelible disgrace upon their party.

But I am aware that a strong effort is making to induce our free Democracy to sustain the Whig candidate at the coming election. With the gentleman mentioned I have long been acquainted.

The Whigs, sir, have allowed fanaticism to take the place of reason, and to lead them to do things which they would not do if they were guided by common sense.

There is but one duty left, and then the glory and honor of the "Sunny South" will be safe. Let the high-souled planters refuse to sell their cotton and tobacco to those who are buying it for the English, and refuse to buy any of the cotton which they sell.

What Harvesting has already commenced in Western Virginia. The crop is said to be undamaged. In many parts of Ohio it is said to be damaged by the weevil.

## Canadian Immigrants.

We know that it would be cheering to the friends of the slave and the free colored man who are in the States if they could witness the constant influx of these classes into Canada, escaping from the lash of their persecutors and the tyranny of inhuman laws.

Some noble specimens of humanity have come in by the underground route from Kentucky, and several free colored families, consisting of 22 in all from Indiana, passed through Windsor, en route for Amherstburg, last week, with four fine covered wagons, and eight of as fine horses, that it has ever been our lot to witness.

We will take this occasion to mention also, that a new works since six or eight, such teams from the same State, came into Canada. These are the people of the U. S. by their oppressive laws of national and State Governments, driving wealth, blood and snow, from the country.

To believe that a man can leave no rightful property in man, that members of Christ's body ought not to be bought and sold like hutes, tends to infidelity.

To believe that a man ought not to be crucified, body and soul, to be excluded from the joys of both worlds, in order to serve the interest, or satisfy the caprice or passions of another, tends to infidelity.

To believe that young females ought not to be openly sold to the highest bidder, for the basest of purposes, without even a mask over the foul transactions, tends to infidelity.

To believe that a man ought not to be murdered and torn by blood hounds, or shot down like wild beasts, or slain in any manner to satisfy the vengeance of, or maintain the authority of a master or overseer, tends to infidelity.

To believe that an enactment which must palpably pervert the spirit and intent of our Constitution, and violates its letter also, which sets at naught every decision of conscience, outrages every feeling of humanity, which forbids what God forbids, and commands what God forbids, has not of the moral sanction of Law, and cannot rightfully demand the obedience of any, tends to infidelity.

There should be clamor where there is an abuse. The alarm-bell disturbs the inhabitants, but it also preserves them from being burnt in their beds.



From the N. Y. Times.

## Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1852.

There is the best reason to believe that a very extensive plan of Annexation is under advisement within the Democratic Party, and that it is almost definitely concluded upon. The question more immediately under discussion among the leaders has been whether the projects contemplated by them should be proposed as issues for this campaign, or should be reserved for action after the result of the ensuing election. These designs contemplate the acquisition of Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Cuba, and a province of Central America, stretching from sea to sea. The whole of these territories must necessarily be slave-holding, and it is an essential part of the design to establish on the shores of the Pacific a slave-holding community to hem in and cut off the intervening region of Mexico from counter influences, and to have a bearing upon the decision of the slavery question in California. In case of a Democratic triumph it is thoroughly understood that the entire influence of the administration would be given to the division of the State, and the admission of the Southern half to restore the equilibrium, which "the South" is said to have lost by the admission of the whole as a Free State.

There is no more doubt of the realization of all these plans, if the Democrats succeed, than there was in the fact that Mr. Tyler, by his particular friends had been selecting all their talents and energies to the accomplishment of the Annexation of Texas, at the very time, in May, 1843, when John Quincy Adams, and eleven other Northern members of Congress, issued a circular, warning their constituents that such projects were on foot. It may be remembered that the circular was fiercely denied or bitterly denied by the press and public men of that day, North and South. Yet the very next session a secret treaty was concluded by Tyler and his Secretaries of State, Upshur and Calhoun, for annexing Texas.

It is reported that Judge Douglas, and a large portion of the party of the West and South, are in favor of avowing the purposes above specified, and making them at once a party question; but the majority from the North are opposed. Senator Douglas is, beyond comparison, the most aggressive, original, daring and unscrupulous leader the party now has. His policy on questions of this character was indicated by his agricultural address at Rochester, last Fall, when he advocated the annexation of more sugar States, meaning Mexico and Cuba; and his speeches at the Jackson dinner, on the 8th of January; and at the ratification meeting here, a fortnight ago, when he demanded the exclusion of all jurisdictions from the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, denominated them American lakes, as the French used to speak of the Mediterranean under M. Thiers' administration, as the French Lake. He is the more likely, therefore, to urge upon his followers a decisive course of action now, and he has far greater influence in managing the canvass than any other man.

## Kidnapping.

The Wooster, Ohio, Register, describes a case of kidnapping, which lately took place in Lawrence County. A negro man, who had been for some time resident in that county, loaned some money to a white man, by name, Collier, who was to give a note for it, payable on demand; but, instead, a note was given payable in a year, including the interest. The negro could not read; but when he learned that the note was, called upon Collier for the money, which was refused. A day or two after he sent for the negro to come and get his money. The next morning, Collier and two men, named Davis, were seen taking him toward the Ohio river. Collier soon after returned, and went to church with the negro's clothes on! The absence of the negro under the circumstances, excited the neighborhood, and Collier and the Davises were arrested and held to bail, jointly, in \$300. It was soon ascertained that the negro was in jail at Greenup, Kentucky. He had free papers, which were taken from him. The accused were indicted, but made their escape into Kentucky where they are at large.—*True Democrat.*

## The Mansfield Convention on Slavery.

The Mansfield Congregational Convention adopted unanimously the following Resolutions on Temperance and Slavery:

Whereas pure Christianity embraces genuine philanthropy and in the present age is peculiarly called on to grapple with and put away existing social evils and wrongs; and whereas the genius of Congregationalism impels not itself in its action upon any evangelical reform, but spiritualizes naturally with the sufferings of the lowliest and most crushed of our race; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we recognize the cause of Temperance as one of vital importance to human welfare and most cordially lend it our influence.

2. That we regard American Slavery as both a great evil and a great violation of the law of God and of the rights of man, and that we deem it our duty to protest by every Christian means against slaveholding and against any and all acts which recognize the false and pernicious principle that makes merchandise of man.

Also, Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the Congregational Conference of the State of Ohio which we propose to form should hold no ecclesiastical correspondence with slaveholding bodies.

## Mind it, Laborers!

When you are burning hot in these moving and harvest times, you must drink cold water. But cold water in dog-days kills many thousand workmen. What is to be done? Previous to drinking cold water, you must take part of it in the hollow of the hand, breathe it by the nostrils two or three times, and a minute after you can drink freely without danger.

DR. EDWARD SEGUN.

*True Democrat.*

There was a full moon on the 1st of July, and there will be another on the 31st—a circumstance that has not occurred since 1776, when there was a full moon on the 1st and on the 30th.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOUGIOUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL DO.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, JULY 17, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS August 1st.

## Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

The Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, hereby give notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., O., commencing on Saturday, the 21st of August at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue for three days.

Now that both the great political parties have anew pledged themselves to perpetuate the power of slavery and to continue the act for slave catching as the supreme law of the land; as above God, and all that is called and worshipped as God, it becomes the friends of freedom, to assemble and devote themselves afresh to its interests. To take new counsel—to provide new means of warfare—to combine for new and more decisive action; such as the exigencies of the times demand. The Committee therefore invite the attendance of all the members and friends of the society on this occasion. We shall have the aid of some distinguished friends of the cause from abroad, but the work to be done is with us in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Let the whole West be fully represented.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,  
SARAH McMILLAN,  
Recording Secretary.  
Salem, June 23, 1852.

## To the Debtors of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

In looking over the books of the Society, I find that a great many persons who made pledges at the two last annual meetings, have failed thus far to pay them.

The society have several debts to Agents, and for paper &c., which the Executive Committee are very desirous of having paid before the next annual meeting, and if all who owe pledges will pay them immediately, the Committee will be able to report the Society out of debt, and with funds to commence next year's operations with. Would not that be glorious! Friends of the cause, send in your pledges to the subscriber, and let us be out of debt once.

J. McMILLAN,  
Treasurer of W. A. S. S.

## North Benton.

On Sunday last, we visited North Benton in company with James Barnaby. The people there seem not to have the fear of either Whig or Democratic platform before their faces. Agitation was decidedly the order of that day, notwithstanding the "discountenancing" of the one, and the "resistance" of the other. The Presbyterians have the matter in hand, and seem to be quite agitated themselves, and to be pretty successfully agitating others. They have recently divided on the question of slavery, and a small Free church has been organized. On this day the Rev. Stratton spent an hour in vehement agitation for the suppression of cessation from his church. At the same hour, Father Robertson, in the Free church, (as friend Barnaby, who heard him, informs us), preached an excellent anti-slavery sermon, exposing the guilt of pious slave holders in our northern churches; and in the afternoon we both presented our views of the question to a not large, but attentive audience. The assemblies were accommodated in accordance with the popular estimation in which their respective views are held. The pro-slavery priest occupied the new brick temple; the orthodox anti-slavery brethren assembled in the old meeting house; while we infidels were indebted to an excellent friend of the slave, Abram Hatzell, for the shade of his beautiful grove, while we worshipped at the shrine of truth and humanity.

We listened in the morning to the Rev. advocate of slave holding. He informed us, that his object was the vindication of the Presbyterian church from the charge of guilt in supporting slavery. This he did, not with special directness, but by a vindication of slavery itself, though he informed us repeatedly, that he was opposed to it, as was his entire congregation. But he added, "it was not necessarily criminal, but only inexpedient."

The abuses of slavery received his condemnation, while the system itself was vindicated as useful to the master and beneficial to the slave. The free colored people, north and south, were in a condition vastly worse than that of the slaves, socially, religiously, and those at the south endure physical suffering far greater than those to which the slaves are exposed.

We will not attempt to report that sermon. It was marked with the usual weakness, wickedness and self-contradiction, of such performances. Sufficiently so marked, we think, to make it, in effect, a good anti-slavery discourse, with all intelligent and reflecting persons, possessed of any ordinary share of candor and honesty.

The infidelity of the anti-slavery movement, of course, came in for a due share of exposure and denunciation. Although at one point he conceded the evangelical orthodoxy of the Free church, at another he told us that Garrison, Wright, and Pillsbury were daily blasphemers against Heaven, and "such was also the state of things in the Beaver Presbytery." From which it would seem that orthodoxy can blaspheme as well as infidelity. Thank heaven that it does in some places. The gospel of freedom, is blasphemy against the God whom the pastor of the Presbyterian church in North Benton, worships.

## Political Anti-Slavery.

The last National Era has a long article, giving a history of political anti-slavery since its organization, and vindicating its character and its results. This vindication concedes our great objection to it as an abolition measure, viz. its inadequacy to produce the result. It defends the Buff to platform, as "reaching the full length, not of the desires of the abolitionists, but of the political responsibilities of the North." And truly enough affirms, that no political organization could go further without conflict with the constitution. This conflict, the Editor affirms, he has never proposed or contemplated; and the action at Buffalo was no letting down of the old liberty party standard, as many of the old liberty party men think. With the results of this action the Era is highly satisfied. To it it attributes the defeat of General Cass, and numerous and great benefits, as it thinks, have thence resulted to the cause of freedom. It strongly urges the continuance of the plan, "contending that it was sound in principle, constitutional in its scope, wise in its details and beneficial in its results."

Here then we have the concession distinctly and formally made, that the Free Soil party is not, otherwise than incidentally, an abolition party. Dr. Bailey is right. The Buffalo platform does not reach the "desires" of abolitionists, not even of those who are members of the party. Nor can any organization, which like it, confines itself within the authority of the constitution, as interpreted by everybody except Gerrit Smith, ngn. Abolitionism has as yet, found no organized expression, except by those who abolish the constitution by their anti-slavery interpretation of that instrument, and those who repudiate the constitution and the Union it formed and has sustained.

We shall not quarrel with the Era or anybody else, about the good, Free Soil has accomplished, or the evil it has averted.—Whatever it has done in this way we can heartily rejoice in. Though we confess, that to us, the claim set up by the Era, seems in some of its specifications, rather equivocal. All we wish now to do is to impress upon our readers, the inadequacy of these measures to "reach the desires of abolitionists." Those desires are simply, emancipation.—Why should their measures stop short of that? We would not that its friends should deceive themselves. They were so deceived in 1848, and have been since. They taught and believed that Free Soilism was abolitionism—the remedy direct and positive for slavery. Dr. Bailey it seems, was not so deceived. He was satisfied with measures which had only a "tendency" to this end. Not so with all. And they were sadly surprised with those who labored faithfully to undeceive them.

All abolitionists can rejoice in any measures, which exert a "favoring tendency" towards their object. But for ourselves, we have no patience with that policy, which would limit our action to mere "favoring tendencies." Slaveholders stop at no half-way measures, and we like them, and like all others who would win, go for a decision and a directness which shall be unmistakable to friends or foes.

If those who in 1848 gave their votes for a platform which had only a "tendency" to emancipation, had given them directly to that result. If they had spoken out the "desires of abolitionists," and not what they were permitted to speak by a compact prescribed by slaveholders, sent in 1852 would not have accepted the abominations of the Whig platform with his nomination. And a New Hampshire Democrat would not have insulted God and man, with the infamous boast, true though it may be, that his life had never been marked by one act, at variance with gag law and slave catching. Had even the sixty one thousand, who voted for James G. Birney done this, Henry Clay nor Martin Van Buren, would ever again have thought of the Presidency, without a sackcloth and ashes repentance, which by no means characterized the latter when he stepped upon the Buffalo platform.

The Slaveholders understand this. When they would make out a case against political anti-slavery—technically so called, they charge it with the sins of abolitionists.—They tell its supporters that they are enemies of the constitution, and are seeking the dissolution of the Union. Pro-slavery politicians know, if anti-slavery ones do not, that with their interpretation of the constitution, Disunion is the only direct anti-slavery action. The only action worth while for men in earnest to make. And believing them to be in earnest, they charge upon them the intention of this action. And thus have they been subjected to a great amount of labor in vindicating their loyalty to the constitution and the union. A vindication that with their creed in regard to the former, they should blush for their short sightedness in making. So long as they shall satisfy themselves with a mere restrictive policy in regard to slavery, while their enemies are unrelentingly waging a destructive war against liberty, they can only expect a succession of humiliations and defeats. We hope therefore that the out-and-outness of the Baltimore policy, and their past experience may induce a change of policy among those who shall assemble at Pittsburgh. That they may not altogether coincide with Dr. Bailey in his satisfaction, at the results of the Buffalo Platform.

form. It is no personal disparagement to Dr. Bailey, but, only a declaration of the common frailty of our race, to say, that whatever service he may have heretofore, or may hereafter render the cause, the Era is not the paper, nor Washington the locality, to which we should look for the origin of a policy, sufficiently bold and energetic, to overthrow the firm seated despotism of this country.

ANNIVERSARY.—RAIL ROAD FARE.—On application, the superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road, has promptly signified, that all persons paying their fare on the Rail Road to the Convention, will be carried the like distance, on their return free of expense. A similar arrangement, we presume will be made with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road,—which as soon as completed, will be announced.

## Underground Rail Road in Iowa.

A friend writing from beyond the Mississippi, sends the following advertisement which we presume was not written in Missouri, and will hardly secure the return of the fugitives.—While the whigs were rejoicing over Scott's nomination, these men passed quietly and safely over the Mississippi. We advise a certain class of Scott men to put this down as a new argument in favor of the election of their Candidate. There seems to be no doubt but his nomination did aid in the escape of these fugitives. Our friend says,

I have the pleasure of sending you a short advertisement of two valuable Christian Servants who I presume are or will be safe by the time you receive this, yes safe in Victoria Realm. Our road is new and depots far between. I saw them safe 35 miles, ferrying the great river one o'clock at night and landing in a strange place, more than 40 miles from the first station in Illinois.

## NOTICE.

Strayed from the subscribers, two valuable Servants, Morgan Morris and Jerry Williams both about 21. It is supposed that they will pass down the Missouri River to Alton where no doubt they will find help and will be safely landed in Canada. Morgan has had the impudence to go once before, and on his back may be found the marks of his reward, Jerry (not Syracuse Jerry) has been a waiter in a public House where it is supposed he learnt the way to freedom, the boys are both tall bloated blacks.—[Though this is not common among young servant now-a-days,] and about six feet high, and no doubt worth \$300 each. We shall be willing to give a reward of \$300 each, if delivered to us at Lexington, Mo. Our agents are now on the lookout, and Abolitionists will be made to smart if said slaves be found on their hands. Much pains has been taken to keep them ignorant of routes and distances and they will suppose themselves in Canada as soon as they cross the Mississippi. If they should pass through by the way of Iowa, it will take them some four weeks to travel to the line, [traveling by night] and that without provisions. In Iowa they will find it more difficult to get along [unless some of the few hateful Abolitionists should help them out in boxes] for we have nearly all of that State on our side of the question. They may after starving from 3 to 5 days supply their stomachs, from some smoke house, as starvation often obliges them to steal, we forgot to state that both of said servants are men of good moral character, and will not doubt be considered Christians if they succeed in reaching a free State.

S. J. JAMES, mark.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The old Bay State is speaking out nobly for freedom. What a gathering was that at Abington, which Mr. Pillsbury describes in his letter to day! Only to think of it, SEVEN THOUSAND people assembled on Independence day, at a meeting of infidels, fanatics, and traitors! Why were they not doing honor as patriots should, to the prolific parents of the twin platforms, the Constitution and the Union? Who shall appear for them now in their time of need, now that he, who is the "defender" of the one, and the "savior" of the other, is going into retirement at Marshfield.

The Free Soil State Convention at Worcester was also one of the grandest ever held in the State. It numbered some five thousand, and was compelled to adjourn from the large Hall where it assembled, to the open air. The tone of the meeting was firm, and its resolutions speak out strongly as men can, from their position. Letters were read from Messrs Sumner, Chase, and Giddings and Mann, condemning both platforms, and advocating separate nominations. Mr. Hale was present and addressed the convention, and a resolution was adopted, suggesting that either Mr. Hale or Chase were suitable candidates for the nomination.

## A Lesson Learned.

Kossuth sadly gives the result of his American experience, in his farewell speech to the Germans of New York. Speaking of our national obligations to aid others in the attainment of freedom, and his own expectations from us, he says:

"When I came to America, I measured in my soul her will, with the rule of her power; I measured her policy, with the rule of her practice."

At the close of my toilsome wandering, I measure her power according to her will and the real value of her principles with the rule of her policy.

This last is the true rule of estimation. And by it we are sorry to say, that not only the American people are to be judged by Kossuth, but Kossuth himself must in like manner be judged by the slave. With this lesson so dearly bought by disappointed hope, hardly would he again renew his submission and flattery to our southern tyrants. Fity that our own people do not learn the same lesson, and practice accordingly.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Legislature of California, have adopted a law authorizing married Women to hold property in their own name, and to transact business independently of their husbands.

## Letter from Cincinnati.

Funeral Obituaries of Henry Clay.—The Public Schools of Cincinnati.—Buildings, and Improvements in the City.—Spring Grove Cemetery.

CINCINNATI, July 10, 1852.

To the Editor of the Bugle: The remains of Henry Clay passed through this city on Thursday, the 8th inst., and were received and conducted through some of our principal streets by a large procession, the most imposing one, indeed, of the kind that we have had here, since the funeral obsequies of Gen. Harrison, in 1841.—The Military Companies, Masonic Lodges, Old Fellows, Engine Companies, with some of the Engines draped in mourning, and other Societies and citizens anxious to pay their respects to the departed, made altogether a fine display. The hearse was the finest one in the city, the sides being all of glass and the roof surmounted with heavy silver urns from each of which a mourning plume waved in the air. This was drawn by six white horses. Along the route of the procession many of the business houses were closed, and these as well as many of the private dwelling houses, shrouded in mourning.

The procession passed to the river, where the coffin was placed on a steam boat, under a canopy prepared for the purpose. The boat was draped in mourning, and as she moved off, minute guns were fired from the wharf, and slow music added to the solemnity of the scene.—The day was intensely warm, but all classes of our citizens seemed to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of one whom all regarded as a distinguished statesman and orator, who had, for a long term of years, been in the public councils, and had, with all his faults, done his country no little service. The pomp and parade on this occasion was not congenial to my tastes or feelings, and not in union, I think, with Mr. Clay's simplicity of character. All display, indeed, on such an occasion, seems unnecessary; but such is the custom of society, which, for ages past has made great funeral processions a mark of outward respect to the red or supposed virtues of the great.

It has been the fortune of few men to have such bitter enemies, and such hosts of warm personal and political friends, as Mr. Clay, and it will not be until the present generation, and its heated political contests have passed away, that he will be appreciated, or his life impartially reviewed. He always discouraged a resort to war, and I doubt not, was sincerely in favor of the ultimate removal of Slavery by some gradual process, as he certainly had a clearer view of its evils than most Southern statesmen, but owing to his conservative cast of mind, and cautious policy upon every subject, he cannot be called a Philanthropist.

The summer has fairly set in with all its severity here, the heat for several days past having been oppressive. The mercury in the shade has ranged from 95 to 104 degs., according to various thermometers, which is as hot weather as we ever have here, as, indeed, every one's feelings testify. Farmers are busy at harvest, and things in the City dull, all who can, leaving for summer excursions for recreation, health or business. The examinations of our Public Schools, and of most of the Private Academies, with the closing "exhibitions" have taken place within the past two weeks, and the summer vacation commenced with this month.—The Public Schools of this place have been for some years advancing in efficiency, and are now equal to any in the Union, unless those of Boston be excepted. The teachers are rigidly examined by a competent Board, the best ones obtained as far as possible, and very fair wages given them. The High Schools, now two in number, gave great satisfaction during the late examinations, and excited much interest, as was shown by the large number of our most intelligent citizens present, in the large Hall of the Institute where they were held. The City may well be proud of such schools. In them every child, however poor or Lumbie in life, may receive as good an education as can be obtained in the country, unless he wish to go through a full College course, which is the case with very few who attend these schools. The new building now in progress of erection for the Hughes High School will be, when completed, the most elegant for educational purposes in the city.—These schools now receive all applicants presenting the right grade of qualifications, whether they have been pupils in the Public Schools or not.

There will not be as many buildings put up this summer as in the last two or three, but there will be more substantial improvements in the old settled and business parts of the city. Old frames and bricks are giving way to new rows of five story edifices many with stone fronts and finished with much taste and elegance. There have been many of this substantial kind of warehouses put up in the last two years and the number is increasing. The extensive rows of large brick storehouses on Walnut and Stone fronts on Pearl streets make these streets look more like those of New York and Philadelphia than before. Among the new buildings to be erected this year are the Custom House, to contain rooms for the Post-Office and other public offices, by the U. S. Government; and a new Court House, the foundations of which are rapidly progressing. This will be a large building (100 feet square) and very commodious, containing rooms for four courts, all the county officers, a large public hall, &c. It will be completed in a year and a half hence.

I have just been reading the last two Annual Reports of the Spring Grove Cemetery, published in a pamphlet form with a map of the grounds attached. This was laid out some five years since and is being rapidly improved. It embraces 217 acres, about 6 miles from the city and in its plan is much like Mt. Auburn, and Greenwood Cemeteries. There are now on the grounds 220 monuments; 300 head stones, 245 inclosed lots; 12 private vaults. Some of the monuments are very handsome and costly resembling in this respect those in the eastern cemeteries. One cost \$9000 and several

\$3000, \$2000 and less. For romantic scenery, forest shade, undulating ground and ease of access to any part by avenues, this will compare favorably with any of the eastern Cemeteries. Many of the costly improvements it is true are monuments as much of the wealth and pride, and taste of the living as of the virtues of the dead, but making allowance for this there is much to commend in the idea of these rural cemeteries, and the good taste in which the details are carried out. Let no stranger visiting us fail to go out to the Cemetery; I can assure him he will be amply repaid for the time and trouble, if he is not dead to all the finer sensibilities of the heart.

Yours,

P.

## Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

INDEPENDENCE DAY at ABINGTON, MS. DEAR MARIUS: We celebrated our 4th of July as usual, at the grove in Abington. And it was a great day indeed. You have seen and heard descriptions of this grove of Paradise, before. Most of the speakers, too, you know quite well. But not even in Ohio, probably, have you ever seen so large an Anti-Slavery gathering as we had on that day.

You know how many times Daniel Webster has saved the Union, by his "Maddest Speech" of "Fugitive Slave agitation, approved." Well, we went to Abington to see how "regulation suppressed" would look. We had often seen it in its wild and untamed state. But we wanted to see it, domesticated. We wished to see it, after the great political Van Andburgh had subdued it into meek submission.—had curbed the lasting name of the wild Lion down soft and smooth as—carried, Carolina cotton.

Curiosity to see this, seemed wrought up to the highest pitch. Indeed I am almost afraid the South will prefer the old state of things. The "Fidelity," and the "suppression of agitation" are objects of the intensest interest. And the "silence which now reigns amid the spheres," seems louder than all the rattling of cannon, and the agitation with which we have been stunning the world. Almost every body heard it, and multitudes are wondering what it all means.

I presume it is safe to say we had seven thousand people at our celebration. I have seen meetings in Ohio that were estimated at about that number, though I did not call them more than five thousand. Ours at Abington was very much larger than any of them, when I have been present.

Fineful Hall holds four thousand comfortably, our meeting must have filled it twice.—Did not this seem like Fidelity? The immortal Webster will have to live forth once more, the Chariot of Salvation. There is danger to the Union again. Then will there be a *Finley* of that Salvation.

The speaking was most of it, worthy of the occasion, and of those who spoke, the allusion to the Great Rejected was all "more in sorrow, than in anger." Never before was mortal man more disappointed. Never before has man's majesty stooped so low to gain an end. He has crept, cringed, and crawled, as the old Serpent's curse were indeed upon.—On thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." As Giddings well says, he has died of eating too much southern dirt.—Could suicide be more terrible!

Theodore Parker was truly pathetic in the sketch he gave of Daniel Webster's career, and termination. He declared that from the depths of his soul, he had never so pitied a mortal man. So night multitudes of us have said. Intellectually, he has been exalted to heaven; but morally, and now politically, he is thrust down to hell.

But he represented only Boston, and so no more was really to have been expected of him. He is as good as those he represents, any of them, and greater than all of them. His noblest supporters move out of Boston to save his taxes. The most religious of them tell their buildings for grog shops and brothels. Alas! is neither disgraceful, dishonorable, nor irreligious. It is that godliness which is crowned with great gain. It seems to have promise of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come. Daniel Webster is a legitimate product of American politics and religion. Of him was he begotten and born, and no child was ever more devoted to his parents. There will be there already a great mourning for his death. I hope the disappointment and defeat may teach Boston and Massachusetts whigs a lesson that have all along needed to learn. The South will use them and their Websters; but they will despise them unutterably, all the while. They do at this moment despise the whole of them, as they never do or did, their meanest negro slaves. They would not stoop to give Webster one single vote. To do it, would have been a hypocrisy, to them perfectly lawless. And so they acted an open, manly part. All best to them, for it. PARKER PILLSBURY.

Boston, July 6, 1852.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH.—Lewis Tappan and Dr. Lenoire have published their protests against the call for this convention. The occasion of their protest is, the limitation of the call to the friends of the Buffalo platform. They affirm that by the terms of the resolution which appointed the committee, they were unauthorized to make any such limitations. And their call should have been addressed to all the friends of freedom—leaving them free to declare their own principles.

PUT DOWN THE AGITATORS.—The Presbyterian Divine who ministers to the congregation in North Benton, informed his audience last Sunday, that unless this anti-slavery agitation was suppressed, property would greatly diminish in value! If he can make it be believed, he will succeed in quieting matters.

## Examination of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

An examination of the Scope and Mr. Lewis Quinn, a Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Anti-Slavery Society.

Such is the title page of a very pretty seven pages, for a copy will please accept our phantom refutation of the society, with which, its premises in this country, Great Britain; and who the Rev. John Scoble. As one in the series of there has been circulated pamphlet written by L. production by John Scoble, der the guise of a report, against the American Anti-Slavery Society, is in fact a s the American Anti-Slavery charges seem, changed their form,—the herence to truth, by their lantic. Their object is t at home. It is to cripple abolitionists indeed, utterly ting up the ears and the by the misrepresentations measures, the words cannot silence.

The charges made by the Society are, 1st. The original ground, of political has changed its original, and, 3rd; That it is not "instrumentalities." This proceeds to answer in the ever, replying to the abolitionists have changed a pretty satisfactory state abolitionists have a sample, to grow wiser and better.

We give his answer to the Society has abandoned of political action."

We hope the whole published in this country, and ed.

POLITICAL.—How has the action of slavery Society agreed with the first point of political, Garrison and the four Anti-slavery Society, did, express the following ap the highest obligations re the Free States to remove political action, as preservation of the United States, would not do under the Constitution does not permit that it was its intention, constitutional way, to abolish slavery; wherever do so; and to prevent new slaveholding States, is still hold that it is States to remove slavery action. Only, they have and bitter experience, to is a moral and political it by political action, Constitution of the United therefore, end the duty, as a body, and of each separate, to withdraw from consent no longer to holding their fellow-men have never ceased asking things, and that in a not by petition and remonstr position they hold to be the intention, expressed in the duty of using "political" removal of slavery, as present day.

## THE NO-VOICES.

But, it may be said, Society decline voting on the Constitution, and tion" then contemplated of the very point at manifold ways of using voting and holding office, English people?—admitted in the ultra the pressed of political action, selves precluded from a as it now lies before us, by and in those days of com It was not for years after true nature of our political developed to our minds, when one course logically and The Constitution of the kez scripta, a written doc are, of course, for the in pointed to execute it. N tions laid down in this that the African slave-tr hindered for twenty years, no guarantee for its propi renewal at any time shall be returned to their condition; that slave among "domestic in only ones that can ever re General Government) sh the strong aim of the slaveholders shall, virtut for every five slaves the which has delivered the since its birth, into the h ing Philistines. The reas and those who think with office which requires a p port the Constitution of (which is nearly every off in, because they do not the particulars, (speci third) and consequently



### Examination of the Charges against the American Anti-Slavery Society.

An examination of the charges of Mr. John Scoble and Mr. Lewis Tappan against the American Anti-Slavery Society, by Edmund Quincy, a Vice President of the Society, and Co-Secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.—Dublin, 1852.

Such is the title page of a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, for a copy of which the author will please accept our thanks. It is a triumphant refutation of the slanders against this Society, with which, its pious and reverend enemies in this country are endeavoring to fill Great Britain: and who unfortunately have in the Rev. John Scoble a help-meet for the work. As one in the series of efforts of this character, there has been circulated in Great Britain a pamphlet written by Lewis Tappan, with an introduction by John Scoble. This pamphlet under the guise of a reply to charges brought against the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is in fact a series of charges against the American Anti-Slavery Society.

These charges seem not materially to have changed their form, their intent, or their adherence to truth, by their voyage across the Atlantic. Their object is the same as when made at home. It is to cripple the influence of Abolitionists indeed, utterly to destroy it by shutting up the ears and the hearts of the people, by the misrepresentation of the objects and measures, the words and acts of those they cannot silence.

The charges made by Mr. Tappan against the Society are, 1st, That it has abandoned its original ground, of political action, 2d, That it has changed its original policy of church action, and, 3d, That it is infidel in its tendencies and instrumentalities. These charges Mr. Quincy proceeds to answer in their order. First, however, replying to the general charge, that Abolitionists have changed their measures, by a pretty satisfactory statement of the fact that Abolitionists have as good a right as other people to grow wiser and better.

We give his answer to the first charge, "that the Society has abandoned its original ground of political action."

We hope the whole pamphlet will be republished in this country, and extensively circulated.

#### POLITICAL ACTION.

"How has the action of the American Anti-Slavery Society agreed with its principle, as to the first point, of political action? In 1833, Mr. Garrison and the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, did, as Mr. Scoble quotes, express the following opinion, that 'there are the highest obligations resting on the people of the Free States to remove slavery by moral and political action, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.' Meaning, that they would not do under the Constitution what the Constitution does not permit to be done." Also, that it was its intention to endeavor, "in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to abolish slavery" wherever it had the power to do so; and to prevent the admission of any new slaveholding State. The American Society still hold that it is the duty of the Free States to remove slavery by moral and political action. Only, they have attained, after long and bitter experience, to the conviction that it is a moral and political impossibility to remove it by political action, "as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States." They, therefore, enforce the duty of the Free States, as a body, and of each separate one, as an individual, to withdraw from the confederacy, and present no longer to be the instruments of holding their fellow-men as slaves. And they have never ceased asking Congress to do these things, and that in a constitutional way, viz. by petition and remonstrance. Their present position they hold to be a perfect satisfaction of intention, expressed or implied in 1833, of the duty of using "political action" for the removal of slavery, as read in the light of the present day.

#### THE NO-VOTING THEORY.

But, it may be said, Mr. Garrison and his Society decline voting or holding office under the Constitution, and thus the "political action" then contemplated is neglected. Admitting this assertion, although it is an assumption of the very point at issue, (for there are manifold ways of using political action besides voting and holding office, or Heaven help the English people!)—admitting this to have been included in the idea then entertained and expressed of political action, we cannot hold ourselves precluded from a course of plain duty, and now lies before us, by what was thought or said in those days of comparative ignorance.—It was not for years after that time, that the true nature of our political relations was developed to our minds, which rendered our present course logically and morally obligatory.—The Constitution of the United States being, as we regard it, a written document, its requisitions are, of course, for the instruction of those appointed to execute it. Now among the instructions laid down in this fundamental law are, that the African slave-trade shall not be prohibited for twenty years (i. e. until 1808); with no guarantee for its prohibition then, or against its renewal at any time; that fugitive slaves shall be returned to their masters, on proof of their condition; that slave insurrections (including "domestic insurrections," and the only ones that can ever require the help of the General Government) shall be suppressed by the strong arm of the nation; and that the slaveholders shall, virtually, have three votes for every five slaves they hold,—a provision which has delivered the whole nation, ever since its birth, into the hands of the Slaveholding Philistines. The reason why Mr. Garrison and those who think with him, cannot hold an office which requires a preliminary oath to support the Constitution of the United States, (which is nearly every office, National or State), is, because they do not mean to support it in the particulars, (especially the second and third) and consequently cannot swear to do so.

If they take the oath, they must mean either to keep it, and do those abominable actions it called upon; or to break it, and thus obtain power and ennoblement at the price of perjury. None of these things do they mean to do. They mean never to assist in the recapture of a fugitive slave; but, contrariwise, to obstruct and prevent such a crime to the best of their ability. And in case a servile revolution should be making head at the South, they are determined at least not to be found fighting against the insurgents. Therefore they refuse holding an office under such an oath; and therefore they refuse to appoint others by their votes to do so, or to swear to do these crimes as their attorneys or deputies, which they hold it foul guilt to do themselves.

It was on this ground, undoubtedly, that Mr. Garrison said, (if he ever said) "if my single vote would emancipate all the slaves in the United States to-morrow, I would not give it!" (introd. p. 4). Would even Mr. Scoble say that if he could free the slaves, or save the souls of all mankind, by telling a deliberate falsehood, he would do it? I presume not, though there may be those who might think his hesitation strange. Even the Rev. Dr. Dewey would not tell a lie to save the Union, though he would send his mother (or, as afterwards amended, his son) back to slavery to do it. This is precisely why Mr. Garrison could not cast his ballot to do what he would not do himself, viz. return fugitive slaves, or put down a servile revolution, or swear to do these things, with the intention of breaking his oath, when the case contemplated by it arose. We do not refuse to hold office, or vote, under the United States Constitution, as abolitionists, but as honest men. It is not the emancipation of the slaves, primarily, that we contemplate in this course, but the preservation of our personal honor, of our individual integrity. We acknowledge that our second duty is to the slave; our first is to our own souls. The slave has a right to ask anything of us except our honour; that he has no right to ask, even for his own deliverance.

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF THIS THEORY.

This course we adopt, irrespective of its effect on the anti-slavery cause. But we believe that, like every honest and sincere carrying-out of a true principle, it will have a far greater influence in its favour than any time-serving conduct. We, at least, establish the fact of our own singleness of purpose, to the satisfaction of our dearest enemies. We give up, for the sake of a pure conscience, what an American prizes next to (if not above) his salvation, the holding and bestowing of office. We have all the strength of an unmistakably disinterested position. We may be fanatics, but we certainly are not self-seekers. We are not liable to that imputation of selfish ends, to which all, even the most honest, whose anti-slavery way lies through the primrose path to office, must be exposed. And our opportunity to do all that the most successful anti-slavery partisanship can accomplish at the present stage of our history, viz. the continual agitation of the slavery question, the incessant irritation of the national conscience, is in no degree diminished, rather greatly increased, by the uncompromising front we present to the enemy. The first thing to be done is to change the *animus* of the nation, to make it really desirous of getting rid of slavery. This we are doing, and when it is done, the voting will take care of itself. Until it is done, all the voting and drilling of fragmentary parties, is mere beating the air. What small amount of political abolitionism exists, now, in the Free-soil, Whig, or Democratic parties, owes its existence, by the confession of the candid among themselves, to the agitation commenced and carried on by Mr. Garrison and those identified with him. And it is the inexorable fidelity of that censorship, in rebuke of shortcomings and denunciation of backslidings, that maintains in the Political Anti-Slavery Movement the very moderate degree of vitality it possesses.

Mr. Scoble thinks it impossible that the great body of abolitionists in England, "who had finally brought about the extinction of slavery in the British colonies, by political as well as moral action, can continue their connection with men holding such sentiments [as to voting] and giving them a practical direction." Now it rather strikes me that those are the very men to appreciate the power of public sentiment, outside of the government, but acting upon it. How many of the abolitionists who extorted that boon of justice from an unwilling government had the right of voting? A very moderate proportion, I imagine. How many of the masses that compelled the Reform in Parliament, and accomplished the peaceful Revolution of 1832, were parliamentary electors? Not one in ten. How were Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of Test and Corporation Acts effected? By the voting of the Catholics and Dissenters, mainly? Nay, verily. The philosophy of all these great reformations was precisely that of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The movers of them first agitated the general mind, and made it intelligently determined that they should be carried, and of this resolution the electors and the elected were but the instruments. Until the public mind was brought to this invincible determination, all political maneuvering was vain and impotent. The anti-slavery movement in this country is now in this stage. We are engaged in this work. It is a vastly more arduous work than any or all of those English agitations. It strikes at what Mr. McDuffie truly called "the corner-stone of our Republican Edifice." An agitation in England for the abolition of the Crown would be an apter analogy to ours than any its history has yet afforded. And the success of our enterprise is far more difficult of accomplishment than any reform proposed in your more fortunate country. It may sound paradoxical, but it is demonstrably true, that the popular will is more powerful in England than in America, considered in their national capacity. In the Free States, answering in some measure to your municipalities, the popular voice may be more immediately potent than with you; but in Congress, which answers to your parliament, it is but as the idle wind which the Sovereign Slaveocracy that reigns there regards not. We think we discern clearly that the Union of the Free with the Slave States is at once fatal to the hopes of the slaves, and increasingly demoralizing to the Free States. And, therefore, we urge upon them the duty of separation, for their own sakes, as well as that of the slaves. There can be no alternative but disunion, proceeding either from the Free or from the Slave States, or the utter and ignominious subjugation of the former to the latter.

Permit me, while upon this subject, to illustrate the position of the non-juring abolitionists by some analogous cases in your own history. Have you not always had non-jurors among you, from Archbishop Sancroft and Bishop Ken down to Baron Lionel de Rothschild and Alderman Salomons, who have lost or refused office because they would not swear to what they did not believe, or to what they did not mean to do? Why did not the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Shrewsbury and the other Catholic peers take their places in the House of Lords, and help to pass the Emancipation Bill? They had only to abjure the Pope and acknowledge the supremacy of the King? Why did Daniel O'Connell, when he was sent by Clare to the House of Commons, turn back from the bar, and return to Ireland, when his voice could have helped so much the deliverance of his religion? He had only the same simple ceremony to pass through. The answer is in every one's mouth. Because no public or private advantage could be well purchased at the cost of telling a lie. That is just our position. Even to accomplish the deliverance of the slaves, [supposing the case, which we utterly deny] we cannot do the mean, cruel, and wicked acts required by the Constitution.—Therefore, we cannot swear to do them; even with the mental reservation of breaking our oaths. Therefore, we cannot put another in our place, by our vote, to do and to swear these things for us.

There is one sentence of Mr. Scoble's Introduction, to which I must draw your attention before leaving this topic, as a most extraordinary union, not of "simplicity and truth," but of simplicity and falsehood. He says Mr. Garrison's party, "calling itself the American Anti-Slavery Society," "having discovered some new mode of interpreting the Constitution of the United States, or rather, HAVING ARRIVED AT THE CONCLUSION THAT ALL GOVERNMENT, NO MATTER WHAT ITS FORM, OR HOWEVER MODIFIED, IS A USURPATION OF NATURAL RIGHTS, repudiates all political action." As I am desirous of strictly observing the parliamentary decencies of discussion, I will not affirm that Mr. Scoble knew the proposition above distinguished by SMALL CAPITALS to be a lie. But I do affirm, most unhesitatingly, that it is a Lie of the First Magnitude. And, moreover, that if Mr. Scoble did not know it to be such, he might have known it, by a very brief inquiry in the proper quarter. The American Anti-Slavery Society never took any such ground. If any of its members have ever expressed opinions which might be distorted and caricatured into such a statement, it was in their private capacity, and their numerical proportion to the members of the Society is hardly appreciable. The great majority of the Society have no fault to find with the Constitution of the United States, except its pro-slavery requirements.—They are quite ready to bestow or exercise power, as soon as these impediments are removed out of their way.

The simplicity of the clause printed in *italics* is quite as noticeable as the falsehood of the other. "Mr. Garrison's party have discovered some new mode of interpreting the Constitution of the United States." It was they, was it, that gave the generally received construction to the pro-slavery clauses? I wonder whether slavery itself was not an invention of theirs! Mr. Garrison and "his party" are not so often in the majority, that they can forego the rare luxury of that position on this occasion. But as it respects their "mode of interpreting the Constitution," they have the numbers with them. Their views are in entire unity with the opinions of the Framers of that Instrument, of every statesman that has administered it, of every judge that has ruled upon it, of the entire Bench and Bar of the United States, of every member of Congress of all parties, and of more than nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the people. A very small number of persons, of great excellence and sincerity, as well as ingenuity, of whom Mr. Gerrit Smith is the leader, hold, in intrepid contradiction of all this array of numbers and authority, that the Constitution of the United States is an anti-slavery instrument, that the clauses usually supposed to refer to slaves mean nothing of the kind, and that it is within the Constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the States.—We must humbly disclaim any merit of originality in the views we hold of the Constitution and Slavery. All such credit is due to "the Liberty Party," chiefly confined to Central New York. Perhaps the comic force of this proposition may not be as obvious to you as to us. Let us suppose an analogous case. Suppose some five or six hundred *ultra*, but honest Radicals in England, should so read the English Constitution as to affirm, not that there ought not to be such things, but that there actually *was* not any such thing as the Queen, the House of Lords, or the Established Church, would it not be a funny exposition? There could be but one improvement on its comicality. And that would be to have some comical Scoble gravely declare that persons admitting Queen, Lords, and Bishops to be actually existing entities, and arguing from them as admitted facts, "had discovered some new mode of interpreting the British Constitution!"

#### BREVITIES.

Horace Mann says the Northampton Courier, is coming to Ohio as president of Antioch College.

James S. Calhoun, Governor of New Mexico is dead.

John Greiner—formerly of this State, has been appointed Secretary of New Mexico—and in consequence of the death of Gov. Calhoun, is Governor *ex-officio*.

The Cholera prevails in many places in the South and South West.

As the lid of a coffin was about being fastened down, in Rochester the other day, the inmate was discovered to be living. He is now likely to recover.

Twelve hundred buildings have been destroyed in a terrible fire in Montreal, and in Boston on the 10th fifty buildings were also consumed.

The weevil has greatly damaged the wheat crops in Licking and Franklin counties.

The Pennsylvania State Free Soil Convention meets at Pittsburgh on the 10th of August.

The Industrial Congress has appointed delegates to the Free Soil Convention at Cleveland.

The new lunatic asylums in this state are to be located at Cleveland and Dayton.

The Methodist law case is now in progress at Columbus. The distinguished slave holding Divines in attendance are welcomed to the pulpits of the city, as worthy ministers of him who preached deliverance to the captives.

Attempts are making to revive the slave traffic at Gallinas, in Africa.

Dr. Nevin of Cleveland has been preaching in the House of Representatives at Washington. His plain speaking excited quite an interest among the members.

A Marine Railroad in contemplation across the Ohio, connecting Jeffersonville and Louisville.

Nine Southern Whig Members of Congress have published their cards expressing their determination not to support General Scott for the Presidency.

The Lake Shore Railroad, is now finished to Ashtabula, and will be open to Erie before the close of navigation this fall.

Mrs. Sophia L. Little of Rhode Island, has published a work illustrating the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is highly commended by the Liberator.

Martin Van Buren has declared in favor of Pierce and King.

Australia and gold digging is now the grand topic in England.

The steamer America and the Propeller City of Oswego, came in collision on Monday night last, off Fairport. The latter sunk in twenty minutes. The names of eleven passengers are reported lost and this it is feared does not include all.

John P. Kennedy of Maryland has been appointed Secretary of the Navy.

The Southern Press says one half the Whigs South of the Potomac have left the whig party. Rather a large estimate we should think.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Two or three communications which we designed to insert this week, we are compelled to omit for want of room.

#### Political Action.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists, who have for several years maintained the position of non-voters, are beginning to feel that a resort to the ballot box is necessary.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society met at Boston. Speeches were made by Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker. The latter apologized for Senator Sumner's silence—colloquized Seward for killing off Webster and Fillmore—intimated that the time had come when the Anti-Slavery society must take political action—suggested that Seward hereafter might be President. He quoted Webster as a man, but gloried in his doom as a traitor. In his case ambition had overleaped itself; the lion had fallen, his nostrils defiled by Southern dirt, his mane covered with Northern mud.—*Ohio Star*.

A little too fast Brother Hall. The wish is probably father to the thought. Theodore Parker has never been a Garrisonian Abolitionist so far as the theory of voting, is concerned. Such at least is our impression, and we think we cannot be mistaken. Though we confess that finding him ever prompt and faithful, we have not inquired into opinions, which he has not deemed it important particularly to advocate. His great hearted philanthropy has placed him side by side with those, who, like him, are the boldest and the truest friends of liberty, and his overwhelming abhorrence of slavery, has induced him to spend his breath in exposing its abominations and its subtleties, rather than in disclaiming the theological or political heresies of his associates. Hence, we suppose his opinions have been mistaken.

METHODISM IN CALIFORNIA.—The Methodist Church South, and North are contented vigorously for the mastery in the Gold State. The South church recommends herself by declaring she has never changed her position; and by charging upon the church North, hypocrisy, in making a great outcry against slavery, and yet greedily grasping all the slaveholding territory possible, and retaining in fellowship slaveholding ministers and members.

It is usually far easier to prevent than to cure disease.

#### Another Gospel Wanted.

A. R. Dempster, writing from Leesville, Carroll Co., to Frederick Douglass, urges him to come on with the New York Liberty party principles, as the only hope of saving declining anti-slavery in that region. Garrisonianism, he says, with its exclusiveness and its infidelity, has made few converts, and driven off multitudes of friends. "And the Free-soil party, has so little whole hearted anti-slavery that old Liberty party men can't feel at home in it." New York Liberty Party, he thinks is true to Christianity and true to the slave, and he exhorts Frederick to "come and root up the tares that he sowed in the days of his ignorance."

If anti-slavery is as so low an ebb at Leesville, we hope our friends will besite themselves. And if Frederick will preach a purer gospel than of old, we shall be glad of the multitude of his hearers. But if he shall preach a gospel that will be pleasing to those who deserted the anti-slavery cause, because they were required to forsake a pro-slavery church and Government, it will be one less true to Christianity and less true to the slave. Less truth would make disunionism quite acceptable, no doubt to deserters from the cause.

LITTLE EVA: UNCLE TOM'S GUARDIAN ANGEL, Dedicated to Mrs. Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

We have received from Messrs. Jewitt, Proctor, and Worthington, a copy of this song. The words, by JOHN G. WHITTIER, are worthy of the poet and his subject. The music, by MANUEL EMILIO, is commendable by those who know, as most delightful and appropriate. It will be welcomed by the generous sentiments and thrilling incidents of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

For sale by the publishers at Cleveland, and by Book and Music Sellers generally, through the country.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—When the shower commenced Tuesday afternoon, each flash of lightning so acted on the wires of the Fire Alarm, that all the bells throughout the city which are included in the circuit struck as powerfully as when operated for an alarm. The phenomenon was a singular and a beautiful one.—[See.]

#### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1852.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill amendatory of the law of March 3, 1851, reducing the rates of postage. The House agreed to the amendments proposed to the first section, by the Committee, which provides that after the 30th September next the rates of postage on each newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, book (bound or unbound), of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent postage shall be paid, and one cent for each additional ounce or fractional part of an ounce, for any distance under 3,000 miles; over said distance double these rates. All newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce, published as often as once in three months and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, half the foregoing rates, to be pre-paid at the office where mailed or quarterly in advance where delivered, otherwise double those rates to be charged.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. Sweeney, Mr. ISAAC MILLMAN to Miss ELIZABETH ZOLLARS, both of Carroll County.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending July 11th.

Joseph Grisell, New Garden,	75-373
Mary Madden, Bracerville,	15-355
A. L. P. Martin,	85-383
Adna Silvers, Berlin,	150-167
B. Fletcher, Gray's Grove,	200-225
A. Hartzel, N. Benton,	200-199
E. C. Strong, Meredith's Mills,	100-362
W. Meredith,	150-107
John Gardner, Hubbard,	100-285
Mary Heberling, Short Creek,	100

#### CIRCULAR.

CALL FOR A YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS AT SALEM, O.

A joint committee appointed by New Garden and Salem Quarterly Meetings, to confer together and issue a call for a Yearly Meeting of Friends, to be held at Salem; commencing the first, First day of the Ninth Month, 1852, and take such action as will promote that object.

We believe the time has come when those members of society, who desire something higher morally and spiritually than the present position of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, and other popular religious organizations, should associate themselves together, encouraging and strengthening each other in advancing their own moral and social interests, and benefiting by their influence, example and practice, oppressed and suffering humanity.

We would therefore invite Friends generally, and especially the friends of Ohio Yearly Meeting, and those who feel a deep interest in the Society of Friends, to unite with us in holding the Yearly Meeting aforesaid, confidently hoping our meeting may prove instrumental in promoting the cause of righteousness, and spreading pure religion, and increasing humanity in the earth.

Signed on behalf of the committee appointed by New Garden and Salem Quarterly Meetings.

David Schofield,	William Griffith,
William Kirk,	Mary Griffith,
Elisabeth Kirk,	Elizabeth Kirk,
Robert Hill,	Rebecca Schofield,
Isaac TreScott,	Ed. Thomas,
Caroline Stanton,	La. Holman,
Six mo., 13th, 1852.	

DAVIS' HARMONIA, VOLUME 3. WATER CURE ENCYCLOPEDIA. Can be had at the "Cheap Book-Store," July 7, '52. J. McMILLAN.

JAMES BARNABY, MERCHANT TAILOR; N. Side Main-St., One Door West of Salem Book-Store, Salem, Ohio.

Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to order and Warranted to Give Satisfaction. The Tailoring Business in all its Branches carried on as heretofore.

TO AGENTS AND CANVASSERS. NEW BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE! NOW IN PRESS.

THE Life of General, Wm. H. Harrison—By H. Montgomery, Esq., author of the Life of General Z. Taylor, (of which some 25,000 copies have been already sold.) This book will contain over 100 pages, with illustrations, and a beautiful Steel Portrait of the General. The literary merit of the work will be of a high order, the Author having taken several years in gathering reliable information, which will be offered to the public in an attractive form at a moderate price. The work will be ready by the first of July next.

Good active agents wanted to sell the above book, to whom exclusive agency of a county will be given.

On receipt of \$1.25, we will forward one copy of the above book, for Agents to use as a sample copy, by mail, post-paid, to any place in the United States, not exceeding 500 miles from Cleveland or Chicago.

Books sent by mail must be pre-paid according to the new Post office Law. Postage on this work is about 25c for each and every 500 miles.

Wholesale prices for above and other saleable books for which we wish Agents, will be forwarded, on application to us post-paid.

N. B. Any newspaper within 500 miles of Cleveland inserting this three times shall receive a copy of the above work, sent at they may direct.

M. F. TOOKER & Co.

Publishers, Cleveland, O.

DR. C. PEARSON.

HOMOEOPATHIST.

HAVING permanently located in Salem, he would respectfully announce to the Public that he is prepared to treat Homoeopathically all diseases, whether Chronic or Acute. He gives a general invitation to all, and flatters himself he can render general satisfaction.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on MAIN ST. OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE. May 15, 1852.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Business, and keeps on hand all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture.

ALSO—For sale, Sole and Upper Leather, French and Country Calf-Skins, Morocco skins and Linings of all colors; Chammy skins and binding, with shoe findings, &c.

E. ELDRIDGE.

Salem, May 8th, 1852.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!—Office over the

Salem Book Store.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his Profession; he feels confident of being able to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may require his services. Salem, March 5, 1852.

MRS. M. M. PEIRCE,

WATER-CURE PHYSICIAN,

GREEN-ST., SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, O.

May 1, 1852.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

16 Marvels Dream Life, Macaulay's History of England,

And a very great variety of other Books in every department of Literature, just opened at

McMILLAN'S BOOK-STORE, Five Doors East of the Town Hall.

The most of which will be sold 20 per cent cheaper than they ever were offered in this market before.

Also, Blank Books, Wall Paper, Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, Accordions, Toys, Fancy Articles, and a large stock of STATIONERY.

TERMS CASH—CALL AND SEE.

J. McMILLAN.

Salem, May 15, 1852.

Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure

TUSCARAWAS, CO., O.

THIS Institution, twelve miles south of Massillon, on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, 11 miles west of the latter place, and is accessible by stages daily from all the above places. It is supplied with very

Soft Pure Spring Water,

conducted to the Cure, from the neighboring hills, in Stone Pipes. It is under charge of Dr. H. F. FRAZER, and conducted on pure Hydropathic principles. Our business is to take drugs out of the system, and not put them in. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their Facilities, for successfully treating disease, are not surpassed by any other establishment in the country.

TERMS:—In ordinary cases \$5 per week, payable weekly. Each patient should bring 2 comfortable, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and some linen for bandages, or they can be had at the Establishment for 50 cts. per week. Post-Office address, Dearborn's Mills, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

DR. H. F. FRAZER, } PROPRIETORS.

SOLOMON FRAZER, }

May 10, 1852.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1852.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH,

LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity that she has brought with her a large assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES carefully prepared, in the form of Pills, Powders, Tinctures, Syrups, Ointments, Salves and Plasters, together with an assortment of crude or unprepared Medicines, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, or such articles of produce as are used in a family.

Office, Corner of Green and Lundy St.

ISAAC TRESCOTT. CLARK TRESCOTT.

I. TRESCOTT & CO.

SALEM, OHIO, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines; Shoes and Groceries.

March 5, 1852.



